FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS ORFILA SEES IMPROVED U.S.-ARGENTINE RELATIONS

PY052133Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila stated today that as a result of the meeting in Rome between President Videla and U.S. Vice President Mondale, "it is evident that some type of understanding was obtained" because the relations between the two countries "have improved substantially." The OAS secretary general made these remarks in Washington in a telephone interview broadcast today over this city's Radio el Mundo on its "Gente de Hoy" program.

Questioned about the evolution of relations between the United States and our country, Orfila answered: "I believe they have improved substantially." He added: "I believe the improvement began with the meeting which the president had with U.S. Vice President Mondale in Rome, and it is evident that later some type of understanding was obtained, because the overall picture has improved substantially."

According to Orfila, this was demonstrated with "the actions carried out by the Eximbank the State Department and the Treasury Department here in Washington; and I would also say that the visit of Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz had a very substantial impact." Orfila said that "without any doubt the economy minister was one of the most important figures at the IDB-World Bank meeting, a fact stressed by U.S. and international media."

"Within this framework," continued Orfila, "those of us here in Washington who closely follow relations between the United States and Latin America believe that there has been a dramatic change in relations between the United States and Argentina. I am convinced that this trend will continue and that we are once again going to have the traditional relations advantageous to the two countries."

When asked whether, within this new framework of relations, the Argentine Government would invite the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit Buenos Aires, Orfila acknowledged that "I am not fully up to date on this because I have no knowledge of the Argentine Government's latest position."

Nevertheless, Orfila said that "I know Foreign Minister Montes, with the dispatch which characterizes him, contacted officials of the commission here in Washington, and although I can in no way anticipate what is going to happen, I have heard, from within the commission, good reports about the work of the Argentine delegation headed by Foreign Minister Montes. I would not be at all surprised if some type of agreement were reached which would be acceptable to Argentina and within the commission's frame of action."

BRIEFS

ARLABANK DEDICATED--The Arab-Latin American Bank [ARLABANK] dedicated yesterday in Lima is reportedly capable of attracting $12 billion to finance investment projects for regional development. Because of its share capital of $100 million, this bank is considered to be one of the most important in the world, according to its president, Abdulwahab at-Tamar, who also announced that the bank is interested in financing any solid and feasible project capable of generating foreign currency. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY]

ARMY CALLS UP PERSONNEL IN MENDOZA PROVINCE

PY051645Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Mendoza, Argentina--The Argentine Army has officially called up all personnel residing in Mendoza Province, on the Chilean Border. Those who have been called to duty must report between Monday and Wednesday next week to the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade. The call-up, which includes officers and subordinate personnel, ends with the motto: National sovereignty, priority No 1.

General Mobilization Denied

PY051819Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Rosario, 5 Oct (NA)--Lt Gen Roberto Viola, commander in chief of the army, has stated here that "there is no general mobilization call-up of military personnel." He said that the result of the negotiations with Chile over the border problem in the south "cannot be foreseen yet" and confirmed that the Argentine Government will maintain its sovereign rights, since "there are many ways of maintaining them."

Viola arrived at the airport of this city at 1035, after a delay of 1 and 1/2 hours. He was welcomed by Maj Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, commander of II Corps and Vice Adm Jorge Desimoni (ret), governor of Santa Fe Province.

While Galtieri was waiting for the army commander he stated to newsmen in an informal interview that he feels optimistic regarding a solution of the border problems with Chile. The high-ranking officer said: "There is a problem which has emerged from disagreements over the sourthern zone, but a dialog is going on, so I feel optimistic." Galtieri added: "I will continue to be so, as long as the dialog is not exhausted," asserting that "the nation has the obligation to preserve its sovereignty and interests."

When Viola arrived he boarded a helicopter, but while he was walking toward the aircraft he was approached by newsmen who asked him about the call-up of reservists, made in Mendoza via radio announcements. Viola asserted: "There is no general mobilization call up of military personnel."

Regarding the negotiations which the Argentine and Chilean governments are holding the army commander said that this is "a stage of the negotiations in which the result cannot yet be foreseen. Viola also said: "We hope that a solution will be reached without any loss of sovereignty." He also confirmed that the Argentine Government will maintain its sovereign rights, adding that "there are many ways of maintaining them."

Tanks Near Chilean Border

PY051648Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Mendoza, Argentina, 5 Oct (AFP) It was unofficially reported here today that Argentine Army AMX-13 and Cherman tanks are operating in the mountainous areas of this province located adjacent to the Chilean border. It appears that units from Entre Rios Province are now part of the armored unit which is located in the town of San Rafael, Mendoza. The tanks, which have not been used previously in mountainous terrain, seemed to be adapted to the Andes mountain roads, according to sources reported by the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS private news agency.

It was learned today that the tanks are operating on the first stretch of the international road to Chile through El Pehuenche.

MONTES WILL NOT GO TO OAS OR UN ON BEAGLE ISSUE

PY051512Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0005 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Vice Adm Oscar Montes rejected the possibility that the border dispute with Chile will be taken to the UN or to the OAS and repeated that it is a bilateral matter and must be dealt with as such. He also stated that for the time being there will not be any private meeting with his Chilean colleague, Hernan Cubillos.

When asked whether he will continue in the post as foreign minister, he answered: "I do not know. All I can say is that if I continue at the ministry I will retire at the end of the year."

In remarks made to the magazine CONFIRMADO during his recent trip to New York, he stated that the rejection of the arbitration decision regarding the Beagle Channel has not affected relations with the United Kingdom, which are, he said: "Excellent."

EFFECT OF BORDER SOLUTION ON ECONOMY VIEWED

PY052152Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0255 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--Prominent sources in the Economy Ministry last night expressed great optimism over achievement of a solution to the border conflict with Chile, and it was stressed that once this has been reached there must be an increase in economic cooperation between the two countries in the southern region.

It was also disclosed that new measures are being analyzed which will expand control mechanisms regarding savings and loan entities. Within the economic sector it was also admitted that the gross domestic product may fall again during the third quarter of this year.

Regarding the country's political future, there was stress on the need to follow a path that will lead to a stable, strong and representative democracy. It was indicated that this democracy must be achieved through an economic policy which has the same characteristics as the current one and through the gradual relazation of political activities involving "rejuvenated parties."

Among the comments made today in the highest circles of the economy's management were some outstanding thoughts regarding the border conflict with Chile. Marked optimism was demonstrated concerning the achievement of a satisfactory solution for both parties.

It was pointed out that after this solution an intensive process of economic cooperation between the two countries must be begun. It was recalled that during the middle of last year a joint project with Chile was worked on for installing ports in the southern region which would give reciprocal outlets to the Atlantic and Pacific for products of the two nations.

"So this is nothing new," emphasized the prominent source, making direct reference to recent remarks by former Economy Minister Alvaro Alsogaray, who proposed a similar alternative as a solution to the conflict.

It was emphasized that the study regarding cooperation was prior to the release of the arbitration decision and that it was the British crown decision which cut the contacts.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON VAKY VISIT

PY052039Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0055 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--The Foreign Ministry was reluctant today to comment on the report from Washington, stating that Viron P. Vaky, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, "has no plans to come to Argentina."

The trip by this U.S. official was announced last week. Later, Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes, upon returning from the UN General Assembly on 1 October, confirmed the news, stating that "the trip has been announced, and I believe that this will mean that other steps will be taken to implement what has been discussed."

Montes had previously mentioned his interview with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, during which bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed. He indicated: "I think that these relations will continue to improve from the normal to optimum level, such as they always should have been."

According to the unofficial views of Foreign Ministry personnel, reports from Washington mean that the State Department is exerting pressure so that Argentina will reply in the affirmative this month to the request made by the Human Rights Commission of the OAS to carry out inquiries in Argentina.

The Foreign Ministry has officially affirmed that the request of this OAS commission is under study, without stating whether any decision on the issue has been made or giving a negative reply, but implying that the commission would have to meet certain conditions regarding its actions.

U.S. sources believe that it is Argentina's turn to take "the next step," since the Carter administration took the first by revoking the provision which prevented the Eximbank from financing the purchase of turbines for the Yacyreta project.

Despite insistent journalistic inquiries today, official San Martin sources refused to make any comment about Vaky's trip.

BRIEFS

RECORD PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)--It has been officially reported that average daily Argentine petroleum production in September was the highest in the history of Government Oil Deposits, at 73,919 cu m. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY]

TRAINING FOR ECUADOREAN TECHNICIANS--Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA)--Argentina and Ecuador signed a special agreement today on technical cooperation in the training of personnel for industrial development. The agreement is part of the 1972 scientific and technical cooperation agreement and is intended to facilitate training of Ecuadorean technicians at the Argentine National Institute of Industrial Technology. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY]

GISCARD, GEISEL EXCHANGE SPEECHES; COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

Geisel Banquet Speech

PY0600101Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Speech by President Ernesto Geisel at banquet held in honor of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at Itamaraty on 4 October]

[Text] Your Excellency, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing: It is with special satisfaction that Brazil receives Your Excellency, Mrs Giscard d'Estaing, and the high-ranking retinue which is accompanying you. In welcoming Your Excellency, the Brazilian Government and people welcome France, a country to which we are bound by traditional friendship and cultural ties.

Both Brazil and France share the way of life, the desires and the idease of Western civilization and are helping to strengthen it in a permanent, positive and dynamic manner.

France is a society which has shown that it knows how to organize itself to fulfill its national destiny.

Its purest traditions and most praiseworthy qualities have been put at the service of freedom, justice and the development of the individual personality.

These values make France a community of free and responsible men who are worthy of universal admiration and respect.

During Your Excellency's government, France has reasserted its historical role and projected the international image of a renewed and dynamic country. The political foresight and the spirit of leadership constantly shown by your excellency are helping your country reach new and higher levels of political, economic and social perfection and to progress toward participation and communication.

Thanks to its remarkable capacity for dissemination, French intelligence and spirit are felt beyond the Western framework and help the spiritual and material progress of humanity as a whole.

In America, and especially in Brazil, France's cultural influence is a reality which is especially pleasing to us, not only because of the role it has played in the development of our literature, arts and sciences, but also because of its extraordinary contribution to political development from the very time when we on this continent were struggling for independence.

Mr President:

The entire international community will not attain stability and peace without first attaining justice and prosperity.

The great international problems of our day, due to their severity and scope, attract growing attention from all governments.

As old antagonisms are overcome, diplomacy is given more elbow room and the forms of interstate coexistence become more varied. Within this framework I see that one of the main missions our countries have is to help make international coexistence more fluid, with the flexible and timely utilization of our respective capabilities for political action and the creation of modern and effective mechanisms of cooperation in all fields.

Your Excellency has expressed these truths in clear-cut words which I will, with your permission, recall at this point. You have stated: "Instead of surrendering to temptation and running the risk of a confrontation, France prefers the road of dialog... Its preference for agreement is not the result of circumstances but stems from our permanent conviction that the solution to the great problems of economic development and world security cannot be sought within either national or regional frameworks, but are of interest to the entire world community."

What more could be asked by way of compatibility between the manner in which both Brazil and France face the crucial issue of cooperation for peace, security and development?

I am sure that all states must equitably participate in the decision-making process regarding problems which may have a vital effect on their futures.

The search for peace and development is worldwide and demands from all countries an interested, active participation open to international cooperation.

This, I am pleased to acknowledge, has been the way in which France has been acting at the international level under the enlightened leadership of Your Excellency.

In spite of the positive actions of the French Government, the world has not yet become aware of the urgent and serious nature of complex development issues. However, we hope that the progress of developing countries will give rise to a gradual overcoming of the current situation of partial prosperity, which escapes most humanity, and its replacement by a new, more equitable, reality.

The development of these countries will not bring about the impoverishment of the industrialized world. On the contrary, it will give rise to better conditions for truly harmonious and worldwide progress.

Brazil is aware of the limitations placed on it efforts by the current international situation. Rather than discouraging us, these obstacles make us double our efforts in the task of national development, even though they demand growing sacrifices from our people. We know that in today's world, one of the main duties the countries have is to develop. There can be no independence of interdependence in poverty.

We expect from the industrialized countries enough foresight to facilitate the attainment of political maturity, which is necessary to reform the international economic system.

Brazil does not demand the destruction of existing frameworks, but wants the elimination of obstacles and devices which lead to continuing economic inequities. I do not believe it possible to postpone indefinitely the internal and external adjustments which would, in fact, benefit all, including the industrialized countries. In this regard it is with great interest that I view the policy of Your Excellency's government aimed at stimulating the renewal of French industry and its competitiveness. The important thing is that the manufactured products which developing countries are beginning to export should have access to the markets of the industrialized world.

The problem of protectionism has to be confronted, since its continuation--a hindrance to the reform of production structures--unjustly penalizes more efficient producers and exposes consumers to unnecessarily high prices.

A more just international economic order responds, first of all, to the interests of the Western nations and is a factor strengthening their solidarity. Our proposal includes the construction of a world of peace and security. We are not interested in formal confrontations. We want to negotiate and to persuade. Along with developed nations, we will work for courageous political concepts which adapt themselves to our common ideals and which, instead of creating divisions, integrate a growing number of nations into an international system compatible with each one's sovereignty.

Brazil has confidence in the value of its nationality. Brazilian history shows the people's fondness for their nation and for the right to decide their destiny autonomously. The ideals of Brazilian national feeling are a reality: Sovereignty and development, the French, better than anyone else, know the value of these ideals.

Moreover, Brazil studies its problems without emotion and without falling into the traps of isolation or self-sufficiency. The Brazilian people chose this path, and for us the fact that Brazil's choice is fully compatible with the basic principles of French political tradition is a source of satisfaction.

We too have our aspirations: They are not mere illusions which deceive, but a vision of what is possible. This vision is fed by ideals, but it is made reality through our own efforts.

Our values are also those of the West. The West's principles are the basis for our history and for our life. We want to belong to a community of nations built on those values and principles--a community of free and sovereign nations strengthened by mutual respect and by the conscientious exercise of sovereignty and the observance of their responsibilities. We believe that the best way to build a Western community is to recognize the legitimacy of the interests and individualities of each nation.

In our time, the West has lost its unquestioned acceptance, but has gained the characteristics I have just described. I believe this tendency to be one of the most encouraging prospects of today's world. As we succeed in offering all peoples the West's choice, we will be building an international society open to pluralism, free from imperialism and hegemony. This will be a society in which disagreements will not mean weakness but vitality, and this disagreements will be dealt with as the normal manifestations of each country as it asserts its own national character.

Mr President,

I recall my stay in France in April 1976 with particular satisfaction. We then had the opportunity to resume dialog between our two countries, to stimulate it and to strengthen it. I have ascertained that during the past 2 years French-Brazilian cooperation in the economic field has increased and broadened. Important projects are now becoming reality. Just recently the French-Brazilian economic commission for industry and trade met to hold positive talks which contributed to the preparation of your excellency's agenda for this visit.

..eciprocal appreciation between Brazil and France encourages the search for new roads toward cooperation. Conditions for relations between the two countries to enter into more ambitious phases are increasing.

Periodic encounters between the two countries leaders have demonstrated that the conditions exist for Brazil and France's political relations to develop fully, without unjustifiable inhibitions, so that we will be able to attain the same status in that field as our economic relations already enjoy. The world which can be seen in the future imposes this approach on us. The mission of statesmen is undoubtedly to anticipate the facts and to safeguard their peoples from the wear and tear of short-lived solutions.

Brazil views the France of today, and of the future, as one of its principal partners in the political, economic and technological fields. Our relations are already a true example of what relations between a developed nation from the northern hemisphere and a developing nation from Latin America can be, with mutual respect and a broad exchange of advantages. With these two principles, understanding and cooperation between our nations is increasing.

Mankind is nearing a period of significant changes in direction. This means not only government, which has needed to be renewed for 200 years. This time, it is the society of nations itself which has to question itself about its purpose and function in order to do away with privileges, violence and ineffective formulas. The universe of similiarities which unite us will provide Brazil and France with a fruitful harvest. For us Brazilians, France's loyalty to its great ideals and the universal vocation which it holds provide the best guarantee that we will march together in the advancement of the highest human values.

I invite those present to join me in a toast to the greatness and progress of France, to the continuation of the bonds which unite our two countries, and to the health and personal happiness of President and Madame Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

French President's Reply

PY060108Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Text] Mr President:

Allow me to tell you how much the words you have just said mean to me and how great the joy Mrs Giscard d'Estaing and myself feel in being, for a few days, the guests of the Brazilian Government and people.

Mr President, your visit to France 2 years ago was a landmark in the history of the two countries. Your Excellency was the first Brazilian chief of state to visit us officially.

In our two meetings--2 years apart--I see signs that French-Brazilian relations have entered a period of close cooperation. It is true that there has always been a bond between our two nations. Our peoples have always felt respect and liking for each other, our officials knew each other, met each other and liked each other. However, until a short time ago, our governments did not pay enough attention to each other.

From now on we want to establish modern, close and trusting relations in line with what Brazil and France are today.

Today's Brazil is most impressively portrayed by its capital. Looking at it from the air, it seems to be an immense open-winged bird outlined against the nakedness of the plateau, a symbol of its country's progress. Its broad avenues, its architecture which yesterday seemed revolutionary and tomorrow will be considered classical, and its finishing touches convey a daring, an optimism, which are part of modern Brazil.

A city, a country which carves in its soil the daring trail of its future, a kind of anti-archeology, as if it contained both extremes of the history of humanity, the dead cities and the future cities.

Brasilia is not the only example of contemporary Brazil. The skyscrapers and the bustling activity of Sao Paulo, the giant dams which capture the energy of its rivers, the highways which penetrate the dense Amazon jungle, are signs that your country has entered the industrial era.

The bases of your economy expand, diversify and strengthen. Based successively during the last 3 centuries on sugar, rubber and coffee, Brazil's economy is based today on its powerplants, its universities and its laboratories as much as on its farmland and mines. Your country's situation is exceptional because it has attained balance and maturity without losing the dynamism of youth.

If Brazilians can be proud of what they have done in the last 20 years, and especially during your term in office, Mr President, it is because their success is not only material. In overcoming underdevelopment, in overcoming distances, the Brazilians have shown once again that nothing can stand in the way of man's will and they have brought hope to half a continent.

That is why this Brazilian nation which welcomes us is a nation sure of itself and its future. That is why it justly demands to be present in world affairs and have in them a role in line with its capabilities.

What we have come to tell your excellency, ladies and gentlemen, is that France is pleased with this on your behalf, on its own behalf and on behalf of the entire world.

Like Brazil, France has decisively turned toward the future. Certainly, France does not have the immense spaces to tame or the enormous natural resources to exploit which Brazil has. But fortunately, progress in science and technology offers men of our times frontiers other than geographical ones to expand. The France which visits you today still remains the France of perfumes, fashion and good wines. She will continue to be the nation of culture and of the joy of living. But she is also the France of the Concorde, the airbus, the automobile, the computer and the satellite launchers. Finally, she is among the three nations of the world which dominate all the technological aspects of the nuclear cycle, from fuel to reprocessing.

Like Brazil, France is stimulated by great ambitions of continental scope. Here, ambition is fulfilled within your territory. For us, they form part of our methodical and obstinate efforts, along with our partners from the Common Market, to organize Europe.

Our actions not only arise from the same spirit; they join us together. As your economy develops and diversifies, we discover that our economies complement themselves in various aspects, and that the opportunities for cooperation between us increase. Moreover, as Brazil's role on the international scene grows and as it asserts the originality of its positions, the normal agreement of our policies becomes more and more desirable. Finally, as our contacts become closer and more frequent, we can see to what point the solidarity of our countries in confronting the great problems of our times is natural and profound.

No action can continue toward a solitary destiny in today's world. Each should draw its road toward peace and prosperity for all, in case others should want to take advantage of it.

Heir to the same culture, faithful to the same values of independence for nations and dignity for man, liberals and Latins, Brazilians and French are becoming more and more able to contribute to all this by the fact that they have encountered each other, in a way, in a confluence of two worlds. Brazil, because it feels some solidarity with the Third World and is well on its way to solving its difficulities. France, because she belongs to the groups of industrialized nations while having maintained loyal friendships with nations of the Third World, remaining open to its problems.

I am thinking in particular of Africa, to which both our countries are united by numerous cultural and historical affinities. In view of the difficulties of the present and the uncertainty of the future, France and Brazil--which are more open than anyone to understanding among races and to dialog among cultures--could become decisive factors for equilibrium and progress:

In general, I am thinking of the great tasks ahead should we want to build a more secure, more just and more peaceful world.

Mr President, France and Brazil have always been close through their culture, history and friendship. They are friendly nations, in the simple and moving sense of the word. Today, they have the opportunity to be even more so through dialog and cooperation.

I am sure that my visit will allow us to measure these possibilities, and will provide us with the chance to draw practical conclusions with regard to our two countries and our two governments. We will each be alert, and our successors after us, so that Brazil and France can continue to advance along the same path for a long time to come.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would not like to end without mentioning the fame which President Geisel has attained in the world, and from which Brazil benefits. His rectitude, his simplicity, the forcefulness of his convictions and his openess toward all necessary changes, have gained him the esteem of other presidents as well as the consideration granted to those who place the welfare, progress and dignity of their people above everything else.

While considering everything which understanding between Brazil and France can bring to our peoples, I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses in honor of the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil and Mrs Geisel, and in honor of the great Brazilian people, to whom I bring a message of friendship and trust from the French People.

Giscard Addresses Congress

PY051754Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1410 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Speech by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to joint session of congress in Brasilia, speaking in French with a simultaneous translation into Portuguese--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Congress, ministers, ambassadors, senators, deputies, ladies and gentlemen: I first want to thank you for the honor of hosting me in this house as president of the French Republic, and I also want to thank the speakers who welcomed me for the eloquence and friendly warmth of their speeches. In the first place, I want to thank Senator Jarbas Passarinho who had shared with us his personal knowledge of our recovery [after World War II] and who analyzed our participation in shaping the destiny of France. I also want to thank him for his fortunate choice of words which indeed sounded more eloquent in the Portuguese language than in French. I also want to extend my thanks to Deputy Pacheco e Chaves, who described so well the parallel progress of political, philosophical and literary ideas in Brazil and France. It is to our satisfaction that this parallel development should be continuous and lasting. Finally, I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity you have given me to address directly the representatives of the Brazilian people.

In all of the official visits I have made to different countries, I have given special importance to my visits to their congressional houses. It is in these houses that I have had the impression of gaining a grasp of the political thinking and the political expression of these countries. Believe me that I have attentively listened--as everyone else has I am sure--to all the words which have been said here. The dimensions of your country are such that it is really impossible to learn about all its aspects in a single official visit, just as it is impossible to make all the contacts we would like to make. By the force of circumstances, we can only make the most important contacts, although this limitation is somehow expanded through your mediation, deputies and senators, through whom I convey the message of the friendship, confidence and solidarity of the French people to the Brazilian people. I believe that my message gains more significance because I have in front of me the real expression of the Brazilian nation in its diversity, its unity and its human impact. There is diversity of opinions and interests which you represent, as well as diversity in terms of geographical horizons as broad as the continental size of this country. There is also the diversity of origins and traditions which is unique to this privileged land. In fact, there is no European country which has not contributed to the makeup of the Brazilian nation and there is no continent which has not made recognizable contributions to this country. In a world in which hostility and sometimes racial hatred are widespread evils, the fraternal harmony prevailing in the Brazilian society is an example which many countries should become aware of. Diversity, yes, but unity at the same time.

Really, one of the most successful accomplishments of Brazilians is the ability to blend different cultures into the unity of a nation and of a state. It is indeed worth noting that such unity has never been disrupted throughout the nation's history. This unity is the result of the capacity which Brazilians have always displayed for accommodating and respecting differences.

The determination to be an independent nation which Brazilians have always shown and, above all, the understandable pride they have always had for their great nation is the pride of those who have a great future ahead of them.

The human sensitivity in the performance of your functions as congressmen will always lead you to listen to the concerns, the problems and the hopes of the Brazilian people of whom you are the true interpreters and guardians. I myself initiated my political career performing the exciting functions of a congressman, and I still feel closely identified with those functions. I know that there is nothing more precious than making the national interest, the rights of the people and the dignity of man prevail over either real or contrived technical considerations. Diversity, unity and human sensitivity are three characteristics of the duties which you, congressmen, must perform for the Brazilian people.

Perhaps I could attach a greater significance to those words, perhaps they could convey some of the basic aspirations of our peoples. Perhaps they could become a program of action for our two countries on the international scene.

The community of nations is today more diversified, and larger than ever before. There are 150 countries within the United Nations alone, and almost every country is obtaining its sovereignty. Diversity stems from freedom and is also an asset for mankind. Thinking of the future, and of what will stand in our way in the next decades, diversity will certainly also be a factor in equilibrium and peace in the world. I am certain that the best thing is to insure the diversity of nations.

This is why France and Brazil have placed at the center of their international relations the principle of independence of all states and the people's right to self-determination. These principles are not applied only to our two countries, but to every one.

This means that the task of decolonization, mentioned by Deputy Pacheco E Chaves, and which was achieved by France, must be carried on everywhere, especially in those areas in which colonization has not yet been eradicated, primarily in South Africa. But, I also believe that this should be extended to all peoples, that is, we should respect their sovereignty, their culture, their traditions, and the way they intend to build their future by themselves.

Although it is multiple, and pluralist, the world must not lose the feeling of its growing unity, which is conveyed by the world's press, since it is on the world scene where there are so many problems.

The emergence of world issues is a characteristic of our times, be it the economic prosperity of the nations, international monetary stability, the utilization of ocean resources, the access to future technology, or especially, security and peace. Thus, one can easily become aware of the solidarity among nations. This unity is making increasingly artificial those barriers which still exist and which lead to the formation of rival powers, to confronted ideologies, to imbalances in stages of development. This should in fact work out the opposite way among nations, that is, it should lead toward detente, understanding and cooperation. Furthermore, as you well know, our country has made a great effort to this end, primarily in East-West relations, and also it has contributed to establishing dialog between the North and the South, in which it is particularly happy to be on Brazil's side.

Our foreign policy is conducted through a careful analysis of the world's predictable trends of evolution.

Neither the weight of necessity nor the pressure of interests will suffice to build a true community of nations, which would readily accept mutual cooperation. We can only achieve this by promoting the concern for justice, the search for solidarity, and the sense of the dignity of man.

We will not be able to achieve an acceptable, durable solution to those conflicts which keep nations apart if we do not take into account the legitimate rights and dignity of all peoples. We will never be able to establish a new world economic order if this is not based on justice.

We will guarantee international peace by promoting the natural solidarity existing among us because we share the same values. Furthermore, we must point out a fact which Senator Passarinho has properly emphasized, primarily regarding Brazil and France, that is, France's solidarity with those peoples sharing its ideals of democracy and freedom, such as those who participated in its history, those speaking its language, and its neighbors and all of its partners participating in the great task of organizing Europe, and with your country, with your excellent prospects for the future. In sum, this is a framework of the relations I would like to develop between Brazil and France.

Our two countries also share an old tradition of friendship. This has been demonstrated through true, spontaneous demonstrations which we consider very moving. Some of our most reknowned writers and artists have found the hospitality in this land a source of inspiration. Twice in this century, French and Brazilians have fought side by side to preserve freedom. We have participated jointly in the peaceful task of conquering the South Atlantic through the air.

Our long past, filled with the memories and emotions we shared and experienced together, enabled our two peoples to get to know and become close to each other. I trust that in the future they will increasingly cooperate in building a more just, fraternal world. I am well aware of the generous vigor of the Brazilian people and, for this reason, I am convinced that the desire I am expressing in the name of France is also shared by Brazil. Our two countries were built in such a manner that they may only achieve self-fulfillment if they are able to serve the same ideal, the same just cause.

Mr President of the Congress, senators, deputies; I would like to thank you for your cordiality and I would like to quote here a phrase I just learned after hearing the two speeches delivered here. I am referring to the definition St Thomas Aquinas gave with such eloquence: "To speak is to tell something to some one."

I want to convey to you, and I trust that my presence here will give you, the conviction that no country, no country in the world, wants to see Brazil grow and develop in prosperity and peace, as much as France does. [applause]

Agreements, Communique With French

PY060002Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Through their foreign ministers, the governments of Brazil and France today signed two agreements; one on industrial and technological cooperation, and another on university cooperation. The signing of the agreements took place at Planalto Palace this afternoon in the presence of the top Brazilian and French officials, as part of the agenda prepared for the visit of President Giscard d'Estaing. Another agreement was also signed between the Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company [COBEC] and the autonomous port of Le Havre. This agreement provides for the installation of a warehouse in that French port.

A contract was signed between the Rio Grande do Sul State Electricity Company and the [word indistinct] sud Atlantique aimed at expanding to 320,000 kw the output power of the Candiota Thermoelectric Plant, including an investment of $150 million. This agreement will be complemented with two other agreements to be signed in Paris, totalling $410 million.

At the end of their talks, Presidents Geisel and Giscard d'Estaing signed a joint declaration which confirms the spirit of mutual respect and confidence which has always characterized relations between the two countries. The two presidents state that since President Geisel's visit to Europe, consultations between the two countries have multiplied and their relations have become richer and more diversified.

Regarding the international situation, the two presidents reaffirmed their support for the political principles which have inspired their positions within the Western community, in addition to expressing their decision to contribute to easing tension and maintaining peace and international security. They emphasized the importance of the United Nations in harmonizing the policies of nations and cited its egalitarian nature, open to all and seeking cooperation among nations.

The two presidents also expressed their concern over the situation in Africa, considering it appropriate that the Africans themselves should solve their problems through peaceful means. They reaffirmed their support for the cause of self-determination and independence of peoples and the desire to actively contribute in the economic and social development of the African continent.

Figueiredo Reassures Giscard

PY060116Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1647 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 5 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing met with Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, the official candidate for president. The meeting took place at Jaburu Palace, where the president is staying, by request of General Figueiredo.

Brazilian sources indicated that Figueiredo assured Giscard that he will continue the progressive political opening initiated by Geisel, and the policy of rapprochement with Franch as well.

Early in his electoral campaign Figueiredo reportedly expressed doubt about the nature of the French political democratic system, but according to some reports he denied this interpretation of his words in a note sent to the French Government through diplomatic channels.

French Entourage Listed

PY052242Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Oct 78 p 8 PY

[Text] French President and Mrs Valey Giscard d'Estaing will come accompanied by five members of their family: Henri Giscard d'Estaing; Luis Giscard d'Estaing; Jacinthe Giscard d'Estaing; the Marchise de Brantes and Prince Jean Luis de Faucigny Lucigne et Cologny. The other members of the presidential retinue are: Louise de Guirengaud, minister of foreign affairs; Alain Peyrefitte, minister of justice and keeper of the seals; Simone Veil, minister of health and family; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade; Jean-Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state to the industry ministry; Jean-Francois Poncet, presidential secretary general; Jean Beliard, French ambassador to Brazil, and his wife; Gen Claude Vanbremeersh, chief of the Presidential General staff; Pierre Hunt, presidential adviser; Philippe Sauzay, chief of the Presidential Cabinet; Michel Mosser, governor; Jean-Bernard Merimee, chief of protocol; Gabriel Robin; presidential technical adviser; Guy de Panafieu, presidential technical adviser; Roger Vaurs, director general of cultural, scientific and technological relations of the Foreign Trade Ministry; Henri Froment-Meurice, director of economic and financial affairs of the Foreign Trade Ministry; Philippe Cuvillier, American Department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Alain Montarras, director of the official travel office of the Interior Ministry; and Lt Col Etienne Renard, presidential aide.

'MORE POLITICAL BASIS' SOUGHT FOR TIES WITH FRANCE

LD041537Y Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Thierry Maliniak interview with Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira in Brasilia: "We intend to give a more political basis to our relations"--date not specified]

[Text] Brasilia--"We regard the French president's visit as very important," Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira told us on the eve of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's arrival.

"Of course," he added, "relations between our two countries are excellent and we are not divided by any particular political dispute. However it is also true that these relations have not been developed fully enough. For some years Brazil has expressed the intention of moving closer to Western Europe within the framework of a broader foreign policy. We have made great economic strides in our relations with France and this has been reflected in an unprecedented growth in trade. We now intend to give a more political basis to our relations."

[Question] The development of relations with France is, therefore, an integral part of the foreign policy "on all fronts" which you have carried out since 1974?

[Answer] That is correct, especially since there are similarities between French foreign policy and ours. France and Brazil both belong to the Western world. That is an irreversible fact. However, like France, we believe that this does not exclude an open policy toward "the other world," which is also a fact of life with which we must live. It is quite clear that the West will not expand either by decree or by a conflict which is rendered impossible by nuclear weapons. Therefore, negotiations are the only way out.

Another major similarity between the foreign policies followed by our two countries is the idea that relations between Western countries must exclude any desire for supremacy and be based on mutual interest. I would even go so far as to say that accepting differences of opinion will in future be an essential condition of the West's surival.

COLUMNIST ANALYZES GENERAL ABREU'S MOTIVES

PY051940Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Oct 78 p 2 PY

["Castello's column": "General Abreu's Objectives"]

[Excerpt] Arrest was one of the risks Gen Hugo Abreu was running in his obstinate attempt to prevent Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo from becoming president of the nation and, particularly, to keep Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva from continuing in the Planalto Palace because Abreu believes that the chief of the civilian household is the leader of the dominant group which intends to remain in power. General Abreu took all precautions not to breach military discipline and the letter he sent to 20 generals was a personal message, but, nonetheless, it was a political message. Of course, once the existence of that letter became known to the government and military authorities, the decision to punish the man who wrote it was made, mainly because its content was strongly offensive to the honor of the nation's president and his main aides--and not because the letter had been sent out.

General Abreu has known for some time that he will not succeed in preventing the election of General Figueiredo by the electoral college on 15 October. Despite his efforts and his intentions to cause an impact, the results he was pursuing have not been realized. However, one should not consider his 20-day arrest to be the end of the episode. General Abreu has broader objectives: short term, medium term and long term objectives. He failed to accomplish his short term objective because he failed to muster the necessary forces to prevent the election of the official presidential candidate. His medium term objective is to create an embarrassing situation for the continuance of General Golbery in the Planalto Palace. The accusations he hurled at the chief of the civilian household are certainly intended to create an uncomfortable situation for the inevitable appointment of General Golbery--the main target of General Abreu's attack--as a minister in the cabinet of General Figueiredo. His long term objective seems to be that public and military opinion will eventually reject General Figueiredo and his state ministers as the seed of that rejection which he planted sprouts. General Abreu's intention is to create widespread dissension and subsequent chain reactions.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PINOCHET MAY VISIT PRC

PY052244Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has reported that there is a possibility that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet will visit the PRC. Furthermore, he added that he will officially invite the PRC premier and foreign minister to visit Chile.

Cubillos made this statement at the end of a meeting which the Chilean delegation leaving for the PRC held with President Pinochet. The Chilean delegation headed by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos is made up of Gen Cesar Covarrubias, presidential chief of staff; Roberto Kelly, president of the National Planning Office [ODEPLAN]; (Ricardo Claro), Chilean ambassador; (Manuel Casanueva), Foreign Ministry economic director, and (Fernando Perez), Foreign Ministry secretary.

Cubillos said that during the meeting President Pinochet discussed some details of the trips to the United Nations and the PRC and wished the Chilean delegation success. He added that they did not receive any special instructions, since this trip has been discussed in detail for months and these discussions have been incorporated into its objectives. Moreover, when asked whether he was taking special greetings to the Chinese premier, he answered: [begin Cubillos recording] This is correct. I am carrying a very special greeting and also an invitation to the premier and foreign minister to visit Chile. [end recording]

Cubillos also disclosed the official schedule the Chilean delegation will follow in the PRC: [begin Cubillos recording] We will be in Peking for 4 days, where we will hold several meetings and talks [words indistinct]. We will honor the memory of Mao by visiting his tomb. We will visit the Great Wall of China and other important sites in Peking. Then we will visit Nanking, where we will stay for 2 days. From there we will go to Shanghai, where we will also stay for 2 days. We will end our trip with 2 days in Hong Kong. We will try to visit the [word indistinct] Islands. We will leave on [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In view of the inclusion of the ODEPLAN president in the Chilean delegation, journalists asked the foreign minister about economic programs.

[Begin Cubillos recording] There are several economic activities and commercial projects which we hope to carry out. [end recording]

Cubillos was also asked whether this trip can be interpreted as an advance party for a future Pinochet visit to the PRC. [begin Cubillos recording] This is a possibility, and it is also a part of our open foreign policy. [end recording]

Asked whether Pinochet will visit the PRC before or after the PRC premier's visit to Chile, the foreign minister said that this will be discussed during his visit to the PRC.

He reported that on 11 October he will deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly and on 13 October he will leave for the PRC.

It was learned that Cubillos will leave for New York on 7 October.

His visit to the PRC is within the framework of Chile's open foreign policy of understanding with all countries which respect Chile. In a statement made just days before his trip to New York, from where he will leave for the PRC, the Chilean foreign minister noted that the PRC shares with Chile the principle of nonintervention. He added that this open policy with socialist countries is carried out with the agreement of all top Chilean officials.

He said that this visit is within the framework of the foreign ministry's open foreign policy but it is not in response to the attacks launched against Chile by some world powers, nor is this visit being used as an attack against these powers. Furthermore, he said that despite the deep ideological differences between Chile and the PRC, reciprocal understanding and vast economic possibilities unite the two countries. He added that Chile shares PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng's view that we are antihegemonic countries. Nevertheless, Chile considers itself a supporter of alliances, but not of blocs, because alliances are the best possibility for a small country to give greater weight to its actions. However, alliances must adjust to permanent changes. Chile and the PRC have maintained diplomatic relations since 1970 and the present PRC ambassador, Hu Cheng-fang, has been in Santiago since 26 April 1978.

[Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network at 1030 GMT on 5 October 1978 reports that Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his PRC colleague will sign cultural, trade and technical aid agreements during his visit to the PRC.]

'EL MERCURIO' DECRIES ARGENTINA'S BEAGLE STAND

PY051844Y Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Oct 78 p A 3 PY

[Editorial: "Last Negotiations With Argentina"]

[Text] The present round of negotiations of Joint Commission No 2, now being held in Buenos Aires may be decisive in reaching an agreement regarding the problem of the delimitation of the maritime area. As is known, this is the only subject which this country agreed to discuss when President Videla invited President Pinochet to initiate talks, in a letter of 5 May this year. The present meeting is to be the last one dedicated to the negotiation itself. Therefore the meeting on 23 October in Santiago, which is to be the closing session, will have to draw up the conclusions and write the final document containing the agreements which have been reached.

The Puerto Montt Act stipulates that after the first two rounds have been held, the proposals of the commission must be submitted to the Argentine and Chilean governments in the third round, "so that they can reach an agreement on the appropriate international instruments, which should be inspired by the spirit of the treaties binding the two parties, so that they are compatible with them, without affecting or modifying them."

This program could have been easily fulfilled if the Argentine negotiators had not strayed into matters which were not considered in the first place, and toward fanciful interpretations of the 1881 treaty and the 1893 protocol, proposing geopolitical fantasies of the most ethereal kind which had already been rejected by the Beagle arbitration decision.

This kind of exaggeration led the Argentine Government to abandon its honorable tradition of respect for commitments and declare the nullity of the arbitration decision which it had promised to respect. An insurmountable obstacle to reaching an agreement was thus created. A direct result of this straying from the road of justice has been the strange interpretation that the Puerto Montt Act is a treaty and that through it the parties ignored the arbitration decision and agreed to seek a new solution through direct negotiations. All this has been accompanied by psychological warfare aimed at putting pressure on Chile to accede to the Argentine demands.

Recommendations by the commission have been of little or no use, and our ambassador in Buenos Aires has had to submit one note after another to the Argentine Foreign Ministry protesting outrages against Chilean citizens or obstacles to Chilean-Argentine and Chilean-Brazilain trade.

In the face of all those acts, Chile has maintained an exemplary calmness and has continued to fulfill its obligation to seek a solution of the dispute in direct negotiations. On the Argentine side such a degree of tension has been reached lately that the UN secretary general has made an appeal for calm, and intellectuals and members of the episcopacies of the two countries have joined him.

Passion is a poor counselor, and in Buenos Aires the prominent Argentine writer Jorge Luis Borges has been called a traitor for having stated that a war between Argentina and Chile "would be a folly and a crime." The Chilean and Argentine cardinals have joined the chorus in favor of peace, and before his death the Holy Father signed a letter to the same effect which caused deep repercussions in the Latin American Christian world.

At the opening of the Buenos Aires meeting of Joint Commission No 2, words of optimism were heard which are firmly supported by this newspaper, because it has always been in favor of an agreement, whether it be reached through direct negotiations or through recourse to international justice, in accordance with the pact existing between Chile and Argentina.

BRIEFS

PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE--Santiago, Chile, 4 Oct (AFP)--Twelve former members of the Chilean armed forces, imprisoned because they committed common crimes, have begun a hunger strike to demand transfer to a jail with better facilities. A gendarmerie spokesman stated that the prisoners cannot request special treatment since "they committed common crimes when they were no longer members of the armed forces." [Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY]

URANIUM SUPPLY--It has been reported that Chile has enough uranium to supply its forthcoming nucleo-electric project. It is no news that Chile will soon have electrical plants operating with nuclear energy. The Chilean Nuclear Commission reports the following: Uranium reserves in the southern Chuquicamata mine exceed 1,000 tons and there are 2,500 tons more in the Chuquicamata slag heaps and 2,500 tons in the (Sierra Gorda) and (Capitan Alto) deposits. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

FOREIGN TRADE REPORTS--Chile's foreign trade continues its marked improvement, as shown by increased exports of nontraditional products and imports of tools and equipment for national industries. Central Bank President Alvaro Bordon told this station that this year Chilean enterprises have imported new implements worth $163,600,000 to expand their industries and that Chilean reserves now amount to $1.2 billion, which gives grounds for optimism over a future of Chilean finance free from international political or economic pressure. The problem, however, is unemployment, which amounted to 13.7 percent in Santiago in September. Some international experts assert that Chile's growth is extraordinary, that the standard of living has increased rapidly, and that there has been relatively little (?reduction in the labor force). Bardon indicated that Chile is aware of its responsibilities and is taking a clear path toward economic development. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY] Santiago, Chile, 4 Oct (TELAM-ANSA)--According to the Central Bank's Foreign Trade Board, the trade balance showed a deficit of $358 million on 15 September. Total imports had amounted to $2.025 billion and exports to a total of $1.667 billion. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 78 PY]

AIR TRAFFIC RESTRICTED IN NEW MOVE AGAINST DRUGS

PA051350Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0248 GMT 5 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Oct (LATIN)--In its most drastic measure ever against drug trafficking, the Colombian Government tonight restricted air traffic over 20,180 square kilometers of the country's territory and ordered the air force to shoot down planes that ignore the ban. The Council of Ministers, meeting tonight, issued two decrees implementing this decision, which is unprecedented in the country's history. The restriction applies to Colombian airspace over the department of La Guajira, 1,000 km north of Bogota, where over 50 clandestine airports used to transport marihuana to the United States have been detected. The planes land secretly, are loaded and refueled, and then return to the United States.

The Council of Ministers indicated that no plane should fly over La Guajira at less than 7,000 feet. It stated that if the ban is disregarded, the offending plane will be destroyed in the air or on the ground. The air force and the military forces in general have been ordered to enforce this provision.

Special schedules were set up for commercial flights. In the Sierra Nevada region of Santa Marta, located between the departments of Guajira, Cesar, Bolivar and Atlantico, the limit will be an altitude of 20,000 feet.

The council also established drastic penalties for pilots and airlines that depart from their authorized routes over the area, delay flights unjustifiably or fail to carry the proper flight documentation. Penalties include suspension for life of the licenses of guilty pilots and cancellation of operating licenses in the case of companies. According to the office of the Attorney General, there are at present over 100,000 hectares planted with marihuana in La Guajira. To enforce the new law, the air force will utilize two squadrons of supersonic Mirage fighter-bombers equipped with guns and rockets.

Minister's Statement

PA051537Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia has informed neighboring countries about the measures adopted to restrict air traffic. The statement was made by Government Minister German Zea Hernandez at the end of a cabinet meeting last night. Zea Hernandez explained the extent of the measures which complement the national security statute:

[Begin Zea Hernandez recording] Colombia urgently needed these measures in order to curb drug trafficking activities and other crimes which were not included in the security statute. The Council of Ministers issued a decree declaring a state of siege and approved a civil aeronautics resolution concerning the restriction of flights in specific areas in the country. The resolution was also designed to restrict activities in other areas where [words indistinct] many cases of contraband and illegal drug trafficking [?abound]. I cannot, at this time, explain in detail the regulations included in those decrees, but I am sure that the public will gladly welcome them.

[Question] Mr Minister, could you please tell us if neighboring countries were forewarned about these measures affecting air navigation?

[Answer] Of course they have been told, because those measures have been adopted in accordance with international air navigation agreements. Colombia cannot ignore those agreements. Consequently, Civil Aeronautics have informed [words indistinct]. This has been included in the agreements and must be accepted by the other countries because it involves matters of national sovereignty. [end recording]

Zea Hernandez did not say if there would be new regulations to complement the national security statute.

NEW ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL NAMED, SETS POWER TURNOVER DATE

PA051910Y Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1746 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Decree 2921 of the Supreme Council of Government, read by Minister Brig Gen Bolivar Jarrin Cahuenas--live]

[Text] Whereas it is the armed forces' decision once more to ratify the state legal restructuring plan, adjusting its procedures so the nation will, as soon as possible, fully exercise its democratic and constitutional life; whereas it is indispensable to have enough time, approximately, to recount the votes--30 days; to complete the vote count, and issue the results of the first round--30 days; to hold the campaign prior to the presidential and national chamber of representatives elections--120 days; to count the votes and announce the results--90 days; and to prepare for the ceremony of transfer of command--40 days, and; whereas the members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal have presented their resignations, and making use of the powers invested in it, the Council of Government decrees:

Article 1. The reorganization of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal--excuse me--[corrects himself] the acceptance of the resignations presented by the principal members and alternates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, thanking them for the important services lent the nation.

Article 2. The reorganization of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, For this purpose it appoints the following persons: For principal members, Carlos Silva Silva; Jose Gabriel Teran Varea; Jose Hanna Musse; Gustavo Chavez Estrella; Gil Vela Vasco; Fidel Conte; Eduardo Zurita Rosero. For alternate members the following are appointed: Raul Hidalgo Salgado; Antonio Saenz (Mino); Luis Vinueza Alvarez; Neftali Flores; Patricio Marquinez; Alejandro Tamayo Castillo, and Alfredo Carrera Ortiz. The alternates correspond to the names in the order given. The principal members and alternates will be sworn in before the Supreme Court.

Article 3. The New Supreme Electoral Tribunal, aside from the functions contained in the election law, shall: A) Review what has been done so far by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in the process of counting votes for president and vice president and present a report to the Supreme Council of Government. This power does not extend to a review of the verdict handed down by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal against the members of the Pichincha provincial electoral tribunal, which has been carried out; B) If there is occasion, proceed to try and penalize those responsible for irregularities and other violations of the law charged by the outgoing Supreme Electoral Tribunal; C) Continue with the process of vote counting for the elections of president and vice president until the final returns are promulgated; D) Call for elections on Sunday 8 April 1979 for the Chamber of Representatives based on the present electoral registers and in accordance with the constitution approved in the referendum, while at the same (?time) holding the second round of elections for president and vice president; E) Proclaim the president and vice president of the republic and members of the National Chamber of Representatives legally elected.

Article 4. The National Chamber of Representatives will meet in plenary session without need for convocation in Quito on 10 August 1979 and will exercise its functions in accordance with the new political constitution approved by the referendum.

Article 5. The president and vice president proclaimed by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will be sworn in before the National Chamber of Representatives.

Article 6. On 10 August 1979 the Supreme Council of Government will hand over power and the new political constitution approved by the Ecuadorean people in the referendum will enter into force.

Article 7. This decree revises the election law and the other legal provisions concerning the process of legal restructuring of the state.

Article 8. The execution of the present decree, which will enter into force on this date, and will be published in the official registry, will be under the charge of the government minister.

GUAYAQUIL BUSINESSMEN ACCEPT INVITATION TO VISIT CUBA

PA051439Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Jose Plaza Luque, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil, will leave for Havana in the next few hours at the head of a delegation of city businessmen who have been invited to visit Cuba by Aldo Rodriguez Camps, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce.

The businessmen making the trip are: Nelson (?Pino), Plutarco Aviles Merizalde, Juan Carlos Arroba, Lucas Reyna, Gabriel (Bazu), Gustavo Alarcon, Eladio Salas Castillo, (Izar Centales) Gonzalez, Dr (?Fulton Camacho Navarro), Juan Arguello and Ruben (Herman).

In Havana, the Guayaquil businessmen will visit the most important Cuban industries and meet with personnel of the Cuban Ministry of Commerce and Industry (?to discuss) trade possibilities between the two countries.

BRIEFS

NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL--The Ecuadorean Defense Ministry has announced the promotion of Army Col Jose Valdivieso Arias to brigadier general. The ceremony will take place in the near future at the National Palace. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Oct 78 PA]

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESS 'SOLIDARITY' WITH NICARAGUANS

PA052345Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2024 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity, the International Trade Union Federation for Education, the National Central of Panamanian Workers (CNTP) and other labor organizations today, Thursday, simultaneously issued communiques expressing "solidarity with the Nicaraguan people."

In their communiques they reject and condemn Gen Anastasio Somoza's government, denounce the "two-faced nature of Mr Carter's human rights policy" and promise support to the Nicaraguan opposition.

The communiques also ask the UN and the International Labor Organization (ILO) to put an end to genocide in that Central American country.

NEW AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER APPOINTED

PA052302Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 30 PA

[Excerpts] Top leaders of the agricultural sector gave a watchful [as published] and conditioned welcome to Alfredo Orange, who was presented by Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes as the new agricultural development minister.

Orange is a veterinary specialist and prior to his appointment he was a top executive in the National Sugar Engerprise.

Referring to statements by the top leader of the National Confederation of peasant settlements (CONAC) Orange said: Julio Bermudez [CONAC leader], the peasants must know that the ministry's policy will remain unaltered, with open and continuous dialog and social justice.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ROC--The governments of Panama and Nationalist China have expanded a technical cooperation agreement in the field of agriculture in view of the successes obtained up to the present date. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 78 p 9 PA]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER: WITHDRAWAL FROM OAS POSSIBLE

PA051750Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1643 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Rafael A. Calderon has announced that if the Organization of American States fails to censure the Nicaraguan Government for its aggression against Costa Rica, Costa Rica will consider the possibility of withdrawing from that organization. Calderon made these statements to the San Jose newspaper LA NACION, which published them on Thursday.

The Costa Rican foreign policy leader also said that if Nicaragua again invades Costa Rican territory, relations with that country would immediately be broken.

The minister considers relations with Nicaragua to be "cool" as a result of the strafing of Costa Rican civilians near the northern border on 12 September. The event led to the submission of a formal protest and the corresponding denunciation before the OAS.

Calderon also said that the government would like to see the international mediation effort find a solution to Nicaragua's political crisis brought to a satisfactory conclusion. For this reason it agreed to the postponement of the OAS vote on the requested censuring of Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime, he said. "If the mediation is prolonged too long or if it becomes evident that it will produce no positive results, our government will again push the request for censure," Calderon said.

The Costa Rican government's reservations regarding the inter-American organization became evident a few days ago when Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria announced that Costa Rica would not permit the entry of a commission of military observers. Joaquin Gori, Colombian ambassador to the OAS, had suggested the commission so as to forestall new border incidents.

MINISTER CONFIRMS ARREST OF FIVE SANDINISTS IN GUANACASTE

PA051942Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria confirmed this morning that five members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front were arrested on an estate belonging to Pedro Abreu. The estate, located in Guanacaste Province, is adjacent to the Santa Rosa National Park. The guerrillas were captured by a group of Civil Guardsmen, who were acting on a tip received yesterday afternoon, the minister explained. During the operation the Guardsmen confiscated weapons and other combat supplies.

The guerrillas have already been transferred to a Civil Guard commissariat. The minister said that they will be deported in the next few hours to a South American country. Confirmation of their acceptance is pending.

FATHERLAND ACTION GROUP SPOKESMAN REPLIES TO CHARGES

PA052212Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Fatherland Action Group is neither a fifth column nor a group of traitors, said Ramiro Brenes Peralta, a member of the Fatherland Action Group of the National Liberation Party [PLN], in refuting a party declaration which applied the terms fifth columnists and traitors to the group.

Brenes Peralta said that the group seeks nothing more than a purge of the PLN because of the many irregularities that have been detected in recent years. The Fatherland Action Group is checking into the PLN on a nationwide basis, but it will never act like the infamous fifth columnists of World War II since it does not seek to undermine or discredit the party but, rather, to strengthen it by eliminating all the arbitrary characteristics that it has taken on to date, he said.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT VIEWS DISRUPTIONS AS POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

PA051413Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman has said that a government's first obligation is to preserve institutional order in order to attain peace and tranquillity in the country. The government spokesman said today that the government intends to preserve order and public peace and has given instructions to police authorities to disperse all unauthorized demonstrations and prevent any criminal act. The actions of those subverting public order are politically motivated, the government press secretary said, adding that the latest incidents are part of a politically motivated plan aimed at disrupting public peace and order. The official refused to mention any specific political group but said it was sad to see youths being used for cowardly purposes.

SANDINISTS REPORTED AMONG RIOTERS IN GUATEMALA CITY

PA052219Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2036 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government proclaimed today that Nicaraguan Sandinists and international terrorists are at work in the bloody street disturbances which are taking place in this capital for the 4th consecutive day, with a toll of 15 dead and 300 injured.

To protest the hike from 5 cents to 10 cents in urban bus fares, hundreds of students and workers today continued to erect barricades on the metropolitan downtown streets and in outlying neighborhoods and to attack policemen--in charge of maintaining order--with stones and clubs.

According to Guatemalan Government officials, international conspirators infiltrated among the demonstrators have had a hand in the street riots which have caused property damage totaling $3 million. Forty-five business establishments have been destroyed.

The Broad Front, a coalition of government parties led by the Revolutionary and Democratic Institutional parties, this afternoon announced its decision to fight to defend the government of Gen Romeo Lucas in whatever way is necessary during the current emergency. The government parties pointed out that the regime is the target of an extremist conspiracy which is using as a pretext the increase of urban bus fares.

The powerful Trade Union Unity Council [Consejo de Unidad Sindical--CENUS] said this afternoon that with the help of the Council of Government Workers' Organizations [Consejo de Entidades de Trabajadores del Estado--CETE], it will intensify in the next few days a nationwide labor strike which will remain in effect until the urban transportation fare increase is revoked.

CENUS leader Miguel Angel Albizures states that the walkout called both in the public and private sectors is being carried out and is increasing. Albizures said the workers belonging to the CENUS and (?CETE) remain at their work sites but are not working, in an arms down [as received] strike, but that if repression of the student rioters increases, they will also join them in barricading the streets.

GUERRILLAS OF LEFT, RIGHT OPPOSE BUS FARE HIKE

PA051937Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Rightist and leftist guerrillas announced on Thursday that they are joining "the popular struggle" against the increase in urban bus fares which has been underway in this capital for the past 4 days.

The self-styled "Secret Anticommunist Army" (ESA) announced today that it has ordered its brigades and combat units to intensify acts of sabotage and rebellion throughout the country. ESA added that its military units are cooperating with the "people who are combatting the excessive increase in transportation fares."

The anticommunist guerrillas added that their units are participating in and coordinating popular actions such as burning buses, confronting police, burning commercial establishments and committing other acts of sabotage. For its part, the clandestine "Guerrilla Army of the Poor" (EGP) has said that the people should struggle to keep bus fares at 5 cents. "The poor can only effect change by armed struggle," the guerrillas said in a communique sent to newspapers.

PUBLIC EDUCATION MINISTRY CLOSES ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOLS

PA052115Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Public Education Ministry decided last night to close elementary and high schools ahead of time in view of the disturbances which are currently taking place in this capital. The measure is aimed at preventing the participation of high school students in the "street riots" held in protest of the 100 percent increase in the price of metropolitan transportation fares.

The ministry's decision will place hundreds of students at a disadvantage because they will be graded only [on the basis of work done] through September and their final exams, which were to start this week, have been suspended. Numerous private schools will also abide by the measure, although they were free to resume activities next week.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES CONFINEMENT OF MELGAR CASTRO

PA052231Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1939 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government denied today, Thursday, that former Chief of State Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro has been confined to an army battalion.

Persistent rumors disseminated particularly by radio stations in northern Honduras indicate that the recently overthrown ruler has been lately confined to an army unit in order to bar him from engaging in already political activities.

Herman Allan Padget, press secretary of the military government, asserted to newsmen that Melgar Castro "is quietly at home" and that there has been no interference with him on the part of the army.

Certain journalistic circles have also speculated that there is a certain degree of unrest in the high military command in view of recent appearances of the former chief of state at various sports events, where he has been resoundingly applauded. According to press reports, the Superior Council of the Armed Forces interpreted these appearances at stadiums and swimming centers as an open expression on the part of Melgar to engage in campaign work on his own behalf. Melgar is one of the heads of state who has been most supportive of sports. During his presidential term from 1975 to 1978 he received special offers from a political organization to be its candidate in the 1980 elections.

It was also stated that government house wishes to avert any rumor about military candidacies which might belie the army's repeated promise that it will guarantee a "sound and clean" return to democracy. Melgar, who is still under military jurisdiction, was forced to resign on 7 August by the Superior Council of the Armed Forces. He was replaced by a military triumvirate.

NICARAGUA

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETS WITH DEPUTIES, SOMOZA

PA050433Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The members of the OAS Human Rights Commission visiting our country today held two important work meetings. They were first received by the Chamber of Deputies before the legislators began their routine session. The members of the commission subsequently met with His Excellency President of the Republic Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Dr Andres Aguilar of Venezuela heads the OAS Human Rights Commission. The other members with the rank of ambassador are: Dr Fernando Volio of Costa Rica, Dr Carlos Alberto Dinshee de Abranches of Brazil, Tom Farer of the United States and Alfredo Vargas Carrillo of Colombia.

Commission Visits Leon

PA050434Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The members of the Human Rights Commission who are visiting our country made a tour of western Nicaragua, specifically they visited the city of Leon. Dr Andres Aguilar, Carlos Garcia Bauer, Fernando Volio, Tom Farer, Marcos Gerardo Monroy and Edmundo Vargas Carreno, executive secretary, met with many people. The OAS Human Rights Commission will stay in our country for as long as it deems necessary.

ACTING CHIEF OF NATIONAL GUARD OPERATIONS APPOINTED

PA051453Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard, has announced that Col Armando J. Giron is now the acting chief of operations. Colonel Giron is commander of the 1st Engineering and Civic Action Battalion.

Aranda Escobar said that the chief of operations will be appointed by the National Guard high command. As everyone knows, the position was left vacant by the unexpected and sudden death of Gen Jose Ivan Alegrett. It has been reported that Colonel Giron has taken over General Alegrett's duties at the Loma de Tiscapa headquarters.

43 PERSONS SEEK REFUGE IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA051845Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Mexican Embassy in Managua today released a list of 43 Nicaraguan political refugees who are under embassy protection. The Mexican Embassy has requested the corresponding safeconducts from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. This is the largest group of refugees seeking asylum at a foreign embassy in Managua.

FAO REITERATES DEMAND FOR SOMOZA'S RESIGNATION

PA060005Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Nicaraguan opposition today once again asked the Somoza family to surrender power, while the president said that his opponents seem to be dreaming when they ask him to resign.

In a document issued today, the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] said that General Somoza's resignation is essential for obtaining a national solution to the state of war existing in Nicaragua. "The government overcame the popular rebellion with acts of savagery and brutality," the FAO communique states. The FAO said today that "the heroic people of Nicaragua, who shed the blood of their best sons in their attempt to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship and establish a regime of justice and democracy in our fatherland will not be betrayed in any compromise with Somoza and Somozaism."

The FAO states that it trusts that the mediation of the United States--a nation which it says has undeniable influence in the development of the negotiations--will permit the "liberation" of Nicaragua. Rafael Cordova Rivas, president of the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL), one of the groups which belong to the FAO, announced that the FAO will bring up before the mediating commission the urgent need of reestablishing civil liberties in the country, including freedom of press. He added that on once again demanding the withdrawal of Somoza and his family, the FAO is acting in accordance with political reality and joins the unanimous demand of the Nicaraguan people.

GUARDSMEN REPORTEDLY BEING PAID WITH VOUCHERS, NOT CASH

LD051225Y Madrid YA in Spanish 3 Oct 78 p 9 LD

[Luis Carlos Buraya interview with Angel Barrajon, representative of the Sandinist front in Europe. "There Will Be a Big New Offensive; We Are Ready"]

[Excerpts] The first European meeting of committees of solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua was held in Madrid between 29 September and 1 October and was held in Madrid between 29 September and 1 October and was attended by representatives of 22 committees from Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Puerto Rico, Sweden and Switzerland.

Yesterday morning Angel Barrajon, representative of the Sandinist front in Europe, held a press conference at which he reported on the present state of affairs in his country and on the conclusions of this first European meeting.

We then spoke with Angel Barrajon:

[Question] What is the present, "real" situation of the Sandinists at this moment? Is it true that another big offensive is being prepared? Are they capable of resisting the National Guard?

[Answer] Our military cadres are intact and this big new offensive is certainly being prepared. As for being capable, we are, since we have all of the people behind us. After Somoza's massacre the only thing that has increased is the people's hatred for the dictatorship.... The National Guard is not what it says, a National Guard, but clearly an army of occupation made up of mercenaries.

Spanish Arms

[Question] And since we are talking of outside help, what, finally, do you know for sure about the matter of the sale of Spanish arms to Somoza?

[Answer] It is obvious that this sale has existed; sales of 5 billion [presumably pesetas] in capital goods and arms in 1976 and 1977. The National Guard uses Spanish jeeps and we ourselves have caputred bombs clearly marked "Made in Spain." The people resent this. In addition, there are five or six Spanish aircraft which are now being used by the Guard. It is clear that the Spanish Government did not necessarily have to sell arms for Somoza to use them against his own people. If you want more facts, I will tell you that the one who signed the sale agreement was Garcia Banon, Somoza's personal friend in charge of the cooperation center. To us he is a kind of ambassador for Somoza. And so, whatever people might say, we affirm that these arms exist, that they are now being used by the National Guard and that the entire Nicaraguan people knows them as "Spanish packages." We have no facts attesting that arms have been sold in 1978, but we do for 1976 and 1977.

"We Do Not Accept Help"

[Question] What sort of help does the Sandinist front have to fight four "armies"?

[Answer] We do not have material help or help in the form of troops from anyone, but that does not matter: We have the people as a whole. It is untrue that we have called for volunteers [brigadistas] from certain countries; furthermore, we would not accept them now. We believe that, even though Somoza is supported by imperialism and reaction, it is a question of our own problem which we have to resolve ourselves.

[Question] It is possible to speak, then, of a big new offensive and the continuation of the struggle. Has Sandinism not been weakened?

[Answer] It has not been weakened. Quite the opposite. National Guardsmen have defected to our ranks; our cadres are intact, and we will continue the struggle in all fields, inside and outside Nicaragua. What I cannot tell you is where and when this big new offensive will take place. But it will take place. All of the people are already with us. More than 1,000 people have been killed and the political, economic and social situation is disastrous, to the point that Somoza is paying the Guard with vouchers instead of money. Even without material and human aid we are sure of winning.

U.S. 'MANEUVERS' ON LEBANON CRITICIZED

FL050150Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Oct 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] It is rather significant to note that all of a sudden U.S. President James Carter has realized that a very serious situation now exists in Lebanon as a result of recent aggression unleashed by Lebanese rightwing forces and Phalangists. Carter was so busy plotting the Middle East Munich, which took place at Camp David, thanks to Egyptian President As-Sadat's treachery, that he wants us to believe that he was not aware that the Lebanese reactionary forces' actions were aimed at joining the imperialist maneuver to facilitate Zionist plans.

The North American president is attempting to mediate between Lebanon's central government and the rightwing forces of Camille Sham'un--the National Liberal Party--and the Phalangist Party of Pierre al-Jumayyil, which have united to play the U.S. game in that area. In this manner the U.S. Government expects to get benefits from a political alliance that would promote negotiations between the local Lebanese authorities and Israel to the detriment of the Syrians.

Israel has been militarily and financially supporting the Lebanese rightwing forces against the Palestinians and Lebanese progressive sectors. Two days prior to the Camp David conference Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin warned that the Lebanese conflict would intensify, forcing the Arab countries to initiate separate negotiations with Israel. The United States is maneuvering in Lebanon to bring the hostile forces into the Camp David agreements, whether these forces are Syrian, Palestinian or Lebanese. The maneuver, led by North American presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, is directed at replacing the Geneva conference with bilateral accords between the Arab states and Israel.

Washington has rejected the Geneva conference with participation of all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, because its objective is that the Arab nations accept a surrender such as the one as-Sadat agreed to at Camp David. Brzezinski's current tour of Western Europe is directed at seeking accomplices for the North American maneuver. Brzezinski is trying to involve France in the Yankee Middle East policy and has taken this opportunity to hold talks with FRG and UK leaders.

The growing North American Technological presence in the Middle East is one of the reasons for the imperialist efforts. One of Washington's immediate plans is to build two air bases in the Negev territory to compensate Israel for the loss of two other bases it will turn over to Egypt on the Sinai Peninsula sometime in the future. In addition, Carter is negotiating the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which will make it possible for Zionists to concentrate their military forces on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza strip against Jordan and Syria.

If there is any doubt about the interventionist cynicism of the North American government, the fact of the matter is that beginning 12 October the peace treaty will be negotiated and signed in Washington, the imperial capital, with the paternal presence of Mr Carter and the satisfied smile of adviser Brzezinski. All of this establishes the foundation for an alliance between Israel and the reactionary Arab states to the detriment of the rights of the Palestinian people and as a protection for the interests of North American imperialism in the area.

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS 'INDISCRIMINATE MASSACRE' IN NICARAGUA

FL061020Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 78 FL

[Text] At the UN third committee, Cuba has condemned the indiscriminate massacre of Nicaraguan youths by Somoza's troops and mercenaries. Maria de los Angeles Flores, Cuban delegate to the 33d UN General Assembly, noted that at a time when the organization is examing the topic of youth, the situation of Nicaraguan youths who are struggling for an end to the dictatorship cannot be ignored. That indiscriminate massacre by the National Guard and mercenaries recruited abroad, she added, is aimed only at halting the resolute struggle of a nation to assume political power after half a century of a shameful tyranny.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ENDS IN TOKYO

FL051654Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Tokyo--Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, today made the closing remarks at the third Cuba-Japan economic conference, after 4 days of working sessions in Tokyo. Shortly before, the Cuban official met with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto as part of his official visit to that country.

The most important annual economic conference between the two countries was held from 2 to 5 October in the halls of the Palace Hotel and the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations in Tokyo. The international trade, finance and technical cooperation committees examined the current status of Cuban-Japanese bilateral trade and prospects for expansion.

The final protocol on the mixed conference was signed during today's session by the chiefs of the two delegations, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz and (Yoshihiro Inayama) of Cuba and Japan, respectively.

In his remarks, Rodriquez Llompart said he was pleased with the work done at the conference. He added that the work was characterized by serious and in-depth analyses of the various aspects of bilateral relations. Lastly, Rodriguez Llompart cited words of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chief of the Cuban revolution, during his meeting with the Japanese delegation to the second Cuba-Japan economic conference held in Havana in 1977. At that time, the maximum Cuban leader pointed out that the only solution to the serious problems of the world is achievement of an atmosphere of international cooperation and trust, toward which we can work to improve economic relations between Japan and Cuba.

As part of his official activities in Tokyo, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, met this morning with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto. They examined various matters concerning bilateral relations between Cuba and Japan and both officials expressed satisfaction with the levels of development reached, emphasizing the need to make every effort to maintain them.

FORMER PRISONER MAKES DISCLOSURES ON BAY OF PIGS INVASION

PA052137Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Havana, 5 Oct (AFP)--A former political prisoner told AFP here today that "many" of the men who were infiltrated into Cuba to prepare for the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 are still alive and in prison.

The existence of a plan for subversive underground work by commandos infiltrated into Cuba in preparation for that anti-Castro operation had been unknown until now.

Antonio Cuesta, who was pardoned in late August after having served 12 years in prison with 18 years of his sentence left to run, made these disclosures during a talk with an AFP correspondent. "I participated in that stage and I personally infiltrated into Cuba over 80 men who came to prepare the way for the landing," said Cuesta, who has been released and is waiting for the State Department to authorize his return to the United States.

According to Cuesta, many of the infiltrated persons were shot, but there are several survivors in prison. As the most prominent example, he named Andres Vargas Gomez, former Cuban diplomat who went into exile in the United States after Castro's victory in 1959.

The commandos "were infiltrated into Cuba to locate meeting sites, to study landing sites and to coordinate matters with the domestic resistance," Cuesta said. He said that he does not understand why those men in prison have been forgotten, since the members of the invading brigade were rescued in due time.

The existence of "pathfinder" commandos and of imprisoned survivors has been unknown to the many historians, newsmen and politicians who wrote about the "Bay of Pigs."

CASTRO RECEIVES REUNION COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

FL061105Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received (Paul Berges), secretary general of the Communist Party of the island of Reunion. The meeting took place in a fraternal atmosphere. Matters concerning existing ties between the two parties and other subjects of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

WOMEN'S LEADER LEAVES ALGIERS TO VISIT REFUGEE CAMPS

FL051337Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 5 Oct 78 FL

[Text] It has been reported in Algiers that Dora Carcano, secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has left that capital for the Algerian desert, where she will visit Saharan refugee camps. The FMC leader will visit the educational and health installations built in the desert by members of the Saharan Women's Organization.

BRIEFS

NICOLAS GUILLEN IN SPAIN--Spanish Minister of Culture Pio Cabanillas has received in his office Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists, UNEAC. The two officials had a cordial talk on cultural topics of interest to their respective countries. The cultural attache of the Cuban Embassy to Spain attended the meeting. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Oct 78 FL]

JAMAICA

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON CUBAN-TYPE SCHOOL

FL051738Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Site preparation has started for the building of a Cuban type of school at Montpelier in Saint James. This was disclosed this morning by the MP for Southern Saint James, Dr Upton Robottham, in an interview with JBC. He noted that preparations were also being made for installation of a prefabricating plant and houses for workers who would be engaged in the construction of the school.

The building of the Saint James Cuban school is part of a plan by the Cuban Government to build six educational institutions in the island within the next 3 years. The total cost of these five projects is estimated at 23 million U.S. dollars. Jamaican and Cuban construction brigades will be involved in the projects and local consultants will be advising Cuban technicians on Jamaican standards. The first Cuban school in Jamaica, the Jose Marti, which was built in 1976 at (Trigarnham) Park in Saint Catherine.

VENEZUELA

SHOOTING BREAKS OUT OVER SHORTAGE OF WATER

PA060130Y Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of 23 de Enero District have staged a demonstration over a water shortage, and the police and National Guard have broken it up. Shots were fired during the confrontation and several persons were reported injured. There is shooting at this time in Monte Piedad, 23 de Enero District. The shooting is taking place between the Metropolitan Police and snipers. It was reported that the inhabitants of Monte Piedad were demonstrating against a water shortage when a Metropolitan Police detachment was sent to restore order. When the police arrived, they were met with sniper fire.

MEXICO

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP COMMANDER CERO'S SON FAILS

PA052309Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1834 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guadalajara, 5 Oct (LATIN)--It was officially reported here today that two unidentified persons tried to kidnap the son of guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, better known as Commander Cero. A spokesman for the Federal Security Directorate stated that Anadecira Lamas de Pastora, Commander Cero's wife, said the unidentified persons tried to take Alvaro Pastora Lamas with them, stating that they were taking him to fight against Anastasio Somoza's regime in Nicaragua.

Although the attempt was made late yesterday, the incident was not confirmed by the Federal Security Directorate until today. Police are guarding the home of Evangelina Lamas, Alvaro's aunt, while we investigate the matter, the spokesman told this agency. According to witnesses, the number of persons who tried to kidnap the 16-year-old youth varies between two and four. The incident occurred 2 days after Channel 13 aired an interview with Pastora from the mountains of southern Nicaragua. In a message to his family, Pastora said: There is a rifle herefor Alvaro to come and fight along with his father.